Hon. Judges Nelson and Betts presiding. 28.—The Methodist Church South vs. the Met. Church North.—At the sitting of the court this morning Mr. George Wood resumed his argument in behalf of the defendants. He would detain the court but a short time, and should have finished his observations yesterday, but that he was exhausted, and because he felt it one of too great importance to the interests of our country to be hurriedly disposed of. He repeated that the Goneral Conference had no power to make such a division of the should of the Method o

cluded by saying that that is the only way this question can be adjusted.

Mr. Wood then begged to refer the Court to the Journal of Conference, 1848, p. 95, where an amicable adjustment of this case was carneally invited.

Hos. Reverdy Johnson then rose to sum up the argument on behalf of the plaintiffs. He said:—May it pleas the Court. I propose to consider the question in this case under four different heads. The first is the power of the General Conference of 1844 to adopt the plan of division of the 8th of June of that year. The second is the construction of that plan, which, as I shall maintain, is that the division of the Church was made to depend exclusively on the General Conference of the State in which they existed, and upon no other Conference; and that the change in the sixth article in the constitution of the General Conference was made to depend exclusively on all the Annual Conferences, considering the Church, at that time, one body. Third—that by force of the division of the Church, if that division was made by the Annual of the Church, if that division was made by the Annual Conferences of the States in which they exist, the proper content of the States in which they exist, the proper content of the Conference of States in which they can be conferenced. For figurants into which the Drich has been divided. And, fourth and lastly, that admitting the Conference of Stath and no authority to adopt the state of things which still exist entitle the complainants to relief upon the present bill, as if that plan had not been proposed and adopted. These inquiries are, all of them, plain and simple; to be fully comprehended they require no great extent of legal learning; and they demand no extraordinary depth of perticular research nor particular shilly to enforce them. I should approach the argument, if the controversy turned provided the state of the controversy turned involved the state of the controversy turned involved, than that which admittedly and properly belongs to the relation of counce. But, I confess, a deeper and a more absorbing consideration, and I feel it imposes on me. When I remember the origin of this suit, I lose sight of the dollars and cents which it involves, and for a memori. I forget the direct and percular interests of my cilonts. There are reflections connected with the origin so direct and vitally important to the usefuness of that institution, betrafogre harmonious and prospersons, so material to the quiet of the public government under which is shall ticharge my duty. The heart of the entire nation has been feveri-hly palpitating, for the last few years, in pain—the reproduction of the people, and all the authorities. State as well as national, will break unless the good sense and patriotism of the people, and all the authorities. State as well as national, will break unless the good sense and patriotism of the people, and all the authorities, State as well as national, will break unless the good sense and patriotism of the popular and the propential parts and the property of the controversy which your honers

which, in the commencement of his address, he proposed for the consideration of the Court. At about half-past one o'clock. Mr. Johnson became quite weak, and asked the indulgance of the Court for a few minutes.

The Court here took a recess for about a quarter of an hour, when

The Cours here took a tector hour, when,
Mr. Johnson appeared, and stated that he still felt so
exhausted that it would be impossible for him to continue his argument at present, and he should be obliged
to beg the further indulgence of the Court until the

exhausted that it would be impossible for him to continue his argument at present, and he should be obliged to beg the further indulgence of the Court until the morning.

The Judges immediately ordered an adjournment to Thursday (this) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Max 29.—Mr. Johnson resumed his argument this morning, and commenced by saying, if he was successful yesterday, he must have convinced the Court that the Conference of 1844 were the absolute sovereigns over the whole sphere of the church, and that it was the purpose of its authors to communicate to it all of the powers with which they were invested in 1808. The Court will remember that amongst other things done by the Conference of 1844, was the quasi trial—the quasi judgment, as it is admitted to be—the quasi suspension of Bishop Andrew, on some alleged ground of misconduct prior to the trial. Under the discipline of that church, prior to 1844, Bishop Andrew's offence, which consisted only in becoming possessed of slaves after he was made Bishop, was not provided for by any law of the church. The members of the Conference who thought differently, and pronounced the Conference to have a sweeping authority over the entire conduct of its ministers, state the true doctrine upon which the plaintiffs rely. Counsel referred to 1st Proofs, p. 116, where it is stated that bishops, as well as ministers, might hold slaves in the Southern States where cmancipation was prohibited. As to the powers of the General and Annual Conferences, he submitted that one was a government of was tand sweeping powers. If the power of the Conference of 1808 was sweeping and unqualified, then that power was communicated to the Conference of 1844, and there never was an expression of a doubt of the power of the Conference of 1806 was sweeping and unqualified, then that power was communicated to the Conference of 1846, and there never was an expression of a doubt of the power of the Conference, In all the debates, the existence of a doubt of the pentiment of the contended that the churc

this General Conference to grant a separate establishment of that branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in the Province of Upper Canada, under certain conditions expressed in said petition, beg leave to report—

"That, having heard the statements of the delegation from the Canada Conference, explanatory of the situation of the shurch in that province, and of the necessity and expediency of the measure prayed for in the petiti a; and sise considered the petition itself, together with the address of the Canada Conference to the several annual conferences in the United States, the committee are unanimously of the opinion, that, however peculiar may be the situation of our brethren in Canada, and however much we may sympathize with them in their present state of perplexity, this General Conference cannot consistently grant them a separate church establishment, according to the prayer of the petitioners. The committee, therefore, recommend to the General Conference; it is unconstitutional, and also, under the circumstances, inexpedient, to grant the prayer of the petitioners for a separate church establishment in Upper Canada."

He, therefore, contended that it was a treaty which either party was at liberty to dissolve, and that it would indeed be a singular treaty which the parties themselves could not get rid of. They suffered the Canada Church to establish a separate and independent church. In reference to the extent of duty of preachers, the would efte a higher and a holier authority, and the court will find it in 28th chap, of Matthew, 18th and 19th verses—"And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth; go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holly thoust." There were no territorial restrictions on the authority of travelling preachers. Their constituent is the Maker of the entire harmonic of the conference, in the cases of Bishop Andrew and teach of the church in the south the cons he (Mr. Johnson) would say he mad no doubt it migut be brought about, but it should be by their ceasing to act as they had acted in the cases of Bishop Andrew and Mr. Harding—by their ceasing to condemn their brethren of the South. He then referred to pages 88, 89, of 1st Proofs, the address of the bishops to the General Confe-rence, which says:

rence, which says:—
As they have pored over this subject with anxious hough by day and by night, they have been more and hough by day and by night, they have been more and the disastrous results which, in the test the test which and the disastrous results which, in the control on the question now pending befere you. To the undersigned it is fully apparent that a decision thereon, whicher affirmatively or negatively, will most extensively disturb the peace and harmony of that wislely-extended brotherhood which has so effectively operated for good in the United States of America and elsewhere, during the last sixty years, in the development of a system of active energy, of which union has always been a main element. At this painful crists, they have unanimously coment. At this painful crists, they have unanimously optimized the optimization of further action to recommending the post-until the ensuing General Conference. If deep Andrew until the ensuing General Conference, and the propriety of their recommendation; otherwise, strong and valid reasons might he adduced in its support. They cannot but think, that if the embarrassment of Bishop Andrew should not cease before that time, the next General Conference, representing the pastors, ministers, and people of the several Annual Conference, after all the facts in the case shall have passed in review before them, will be better qualified than the present General Conference and the expertation of the interval between the present and of the expiration of the interval between the present and of the expiration of the interval between the present and of the expiration of the interval between the present and of the expiration of the interval between the present and of the expiration of the interval between the present and of the conference and services would be velocule and cordial.

Mr. Johnson than continued—"No," say the Conference, the work and of the first his presented and cordial.

Mr. Johnson than continued—"No," say the Conference, the work of the present of the

sgree with my brothers on the other side, that this controversy may be settled. It has done no good, to say the least of it. The men of the North cannot desire, as men, to hold on to this fund. The very defence of the council shows that it would be revolting to their sense of justice. Is it too much to hope that the gentlemen of the church North, as well as those of the South, may be enlightened by this discussion and by the decision your honors will pronounce? Is it too nuch to hope that each will see the opinion, in the church and out of the church, of all good and patriotic men, and that they will be aroused to the certain consequences which must result from the continuance of this controversy, and that they will be awakened to the hazard—I am no alarmist, and God knows, no disunionist—yet I will say to the imminent hazard to this institution, which we have reason to prize? Is it too much to hope that on both sides of this line, when those feelings are enlisted which are fatal to their peace as men, and agonizing to their hearts as christians, that they will strive, even in advance of your Honor's decision, or as speedily after it as they can, to restore to the church the spirit and blessing of peace which heretofore rendered it the idel of its own worshippers, and the wonder of all christian brethren?

The case here closed, and Judge Nelson then said:—Some time will probably elapse before the court will be enabled to take up the case and give it the examination which it will require at our hands preparatory to a decision. Other cases and other duties are pressing upon us, and, as for myself, I shall be compelled to go into another court after I have concluded my duties in this. My associate (Judge Betts) will also be much occupied, and some time will necessarily elapse before we can enter into consultation. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing our concurrence in the suggestions of the learned counsel on both sides, that it would be much better for the interests of the church, and the interests of all

El Control of the Control

The Court was then adjourned to Friday (this) morning.

Common Councill.

ROARD OF ALDERMEN.

May 28.—The Board met this afternoon, at the usual hour. The President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Several petitions were presented and appropriately referred. Among them were the following:—Of James D. Butman, for sale and conveyance to him of a piece of ground between Filly fourth and Fifty-afth streets, and Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Remonstrance of Lewis L. Squire, against building a builkned and street outside the present line of South street, between Roosevelt and Catharine streets.

Petition of the New York Pneumatic, Praining and Manufacturing Company, for the privilege of draining sinks in the day time.

Remonstrance of the officers of the Bank of the Republic, against widening Wall street, from Broadway to Naszau street. Laid on the table.

Petition of Beach Brothers, to be released from their contract for printing the proceedings of the Common Council, or that a compensation of \$5,000 per annum be allowed them for such printing.

Alderman Grippin moved to refer the petition to the Committee on Ordinances.

Alderman Kelly was in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and relieving them from the contract. Alderman Miller hopped the prayer of the petitioners and relieving them from the contract. Alderman Miller hopped the prayer of the petitioners would be granted, and the name of the New York Herald substituted in place of the New York Sun, in the list of papers designated to publish the proceedings of the Common Council.

The vote being taken on the question of reference, it was carried by a vote of 11 to 6.

Remonstrance of Platt & Brothers and others, against the opening of Robinson street.

Resolution to appropriate \$1,000 to rebuild the sewer in Oliver street.

Resolution to appropriate \$1,000 to rebuild the sewer in Oliver street.

Resolution to appropriate \$1,000 to rebuild the sewer in Oliver street.

Resolution to appropriate \$1,000 to rebuild the se

Report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of widening Wall street four feet on the northerly side, from Broadway to Nassau street. The report provides, that the building at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets shall not be disturbed till the expiration of the

the building at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets shall not be disturbed till the expiration of the present lease, i. e., till the 1st of June, 1800.

Alderman Conklin moved to refer the whole matter back to the Committee on Streets. This motion was adopted.

Report of the Committee on Ferries, on the subject of leasing Catharine Ferry, in favor of the adopting the following resolution:—
That a lease for the right to run a ferry, from the foot of Catharine street, in this city, to the foot of Main street, Brooklyn, be granted to William Cookcroft and George G. Taylor, for ten years from the first day of May; 1853, for the annual rent of sixteen thousand dollars, payable quarierly; said lease to contain, in addition to the stipulations and conditions in the present lease of raid feiry, those mentioned in the foregoing report.

The report was accepted, and the resolution alopted. The special order of the evening, being an ordinance for the better regulation of carts, was next taken up, at section four, the first three sections having been disposed of last evening. The remaining sections of the ordinance were passed with little amendment.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

May 28.—The President in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Frittions REFERRED.

Of James J. Ryan and others, for a rewer in Third avenue, between Tenth and Thirteenth streets. Of Chas. A. Molan, to have lot in Twelfth street relieved from tax of 1846.

of James J. Ryan and others, for a rewer in Third avenue, between Tenth and Thirteenth streets. Of Chas. A. Molan, to have lot in Twelfth street relieved from tax of 1848.

Of the Finance Committee, concurring with the Board of Aldermen, to pay bill of C. & S. Milbank. Of same committee, concurring with the Board of Aldermen, to pay bill of C. & S. Milbank. Of same committee, concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in the remiseion of the taxes of Henry W. Bellows. S. M. Buckingham, Mary B. Tillotson, N. Gray, T. A. Hibbard, Geo. M. West, and Geo. Rogers. Of Committee on Public Health, recommending that the City Inspector cause fourscows to be procured, at a cost not to exceed \$300 each, to receive night soil, &c., to employ laborers to take charge of same, and discharge their contents in the North and East rivers. 500 feet at least from the end of the piers, and that \$5.000 be appropriated for the same. Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of a basin at the corner of Thirteenth street and Avenue. C. Of same committee, in favor of concurring with the Roard of Aldermen for sewer in Tenth avenue, from Trenty-third street to and through Twenty-fourth street to Ninth avenue. Of same committee, in favor of concurring with the other board, for basin corner of Twenty-ninth street and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Control of the Committee on Public Health in favor of applying medical bills of Doctors Franklin, March and Jackson, for services rendered at station houses. Of Committee on Public Health in favor of spaying medical bills of Doctors Franklin, March and Jackson, for services rendered at station houses. Of Committee on Public Health in favor of Rivington street, E. R. Consumitation from the Mayor in explying a proper to the Board of Aldermen and the services of the Sewers of the Sewer

This Positional Moviments is the Userso States—Reser before have the political parties assumand such and the testine North, as well as in the extreme South, the question of the Presidency seems almost entirely iost sight of and sectional differences absorb the whole interest. For a time, the name of General Windeld Scott was the pertuils favorite of the whip party at the Scott was the pertuils favorite of the whip party at the Moviment of the Presidency of the Moviment of the Windeld Scott was the entire the Whip party at the whip party, and reconcile existing differences. But these journals one by one dropped his praise, and their smaller adjuncts followed, until but one paper now some for the Presidency. The herroit Trobues, started for the furtherance of the abolition doctrines, is the only one to keep his name at the head of its columns, as the color of the Presidency. The herroit Trobues, tarted for the furtherance of the abolition doctrines, is the only one to keep his name at the head of its columns, as the choice of the whip party.

In Kentucky, a very strong feeling sprung up in favor minent, which you have been dead to the support of the order of the present administration, and they as suddenly dropped as they had taken up his name. How illustrates the present administration, and they as suddenly dropped as they had taken up his name. How illustrates the present administration, and they as suddenly dropped as they had taken up his name. How illustrates the present of the compromise measures, is and seven them Mr. Fillmore would be preferable.

Scott, unless he was pledged to the support of the compromise measures, its direct of the party in the compromise measures, its direct of the party in the support of the compromise measures, its direct of the party in the party of the party and the party of the party in the support of the compromise measures, its direct of the party in the party of the party i

The Change in Locomotion—Ohio in 1813 and Ohio in 1851.

There is not, in all the physical changes of the world, produced by human power, so great a change as this day records in the locomotive facilities of the people of Cincinnati. We say "of Cincinnati," for reasons which will appear in our story. To-day, the Eric Railroad is opened from Dunkirk to New York. It records a triumph in the progress of physical civilization, of which we know no parallel. Let us see what this change is. We observe, then, that by using due diligence, in

lar connection, less than two days will be, at any rate, the trip to New York. Such is the event of to-day.

Now, let us go back and take a glance at a Cincinnati gentleman leaving this (then country town) in ISI2, to see his relatives in New York. No stage then run this side of Carlisle (Pennsylvania)—and no steamboat on the river, and a keel boat (the best water conveyance of that day) might get you to Wheeling in three or four weeks! No stage, no steamboat, no rail ear—there remains no resource for the gentleman to take his wife and children, but to buy his horses and some sort of a wheeled carriage, hire his driver, and get along as he can. He dees so; and his first outlay is something like \$500 for his horses and carriage. Then he hires a driver at \$15 a month, and expenses paid. Then he must lay in an assortment of tools, consisting of sxe, hammer, srew-driver, ropes, halters, and tar bucket, with some nails and screws. After this is done, a pair of pistols, a supply of ammunition, and two or three blankets must be provided. In the wardrobe trunks must be included several pairs of sheets, if there is any expectation of sleeping anywhere.

We may suppose the party now to set out, with some hopes of ultimately seeing New York—a journey fully equivalent to one now to the Sandwich lelands. Many are the obstacles they meet with; but we will recite but two or three, by way of samples. The old road leads by Williamsburg to Chillicothe, and Lancaster to Wheeling. They get along tolerably well to beyond Williamsburg, where they plunge into the Whiteoak Swamp-Then, for twenty miles, the road is an uninterrupted railway—the rails laid the wrong way, and composed of large logs. Thump, thump!—Bang, bang! "Oh! my back?"

In very despair, wife and children get out, and crawl over the logs, till the last remnants of shoes and stockings are visible through the mud plastering. At length, a solitary light gleanns in the swamp; and the party arrive at the many proposed of large logs. Thump, thump!—Bang, bang! "Oh! have deed

THE THIRD GREAT SPEECH OF THE

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER. HIS RECEPTION AND BEMARKS AT ALBANY, die., die., die.

The Hon, Daniel Webster has lately made three great speeches—one at Buffalo—one at Syracuse—and one at Albany. We published, several days ago, the Buffalo address; that delivered at Syracuse we have on hand; and the Albany speech we give to-day. It came over Bain's chemical line.

THE SPEECH. At 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Mr. Webster was conducted by Messrs. Rice and Porter, of the Committee of Young Men, to the platform which had been crected in the court-yard of Congress Hall and, having seated him-self, cheers, long and loud, were given by the assembled

multitude.

The Hon. J. C. Spencer, standing on the plazze of the hotel immediately behind the staging creeted for the speaker, announced that at the request of the inhabitants of this city, the Hon. Daniel Webster had consented to address them on the present condition of the country and public affairs. He knew he would receive a patient and cheerful attention. This announce-ment was received with renewed cheering.

ceive a patient and cheerful attention. This announcement was received with renewed cheering.

Mr. Weisers then rose and said:

Fellow Citizens—I owe the honor of this occasion—and I esteem it an uncommon and extraordinary honor—to the young men of the city of Albany; and it is my first duty to express to these young men of the city of Albany; my grateful thanks for the respect they have manifested owards me. Nevertheless—nevertheless, young men of Albany, I do not mistake you, or your object, or your purpose. I am proud to take to myself whatever may properly belong to me, as a token of personal and political regard from you to me. But I know, young men of Albany, it is not I, but the cause—it is not I, but your own generous attachments to your country—it is not I, but the constitution of the Union, which has bound your ancestors and mine, and all of us, for more than half a century. It is the cause that has brought you here to-day, to testify your regard towards one who, to the best of his humble ability, has sustained that cause before the country. (Cheers.) Go on, young men of Albany! Go on, young men of the United States! Early mind is the chief prop and support—the reliance and hope—for the preservation of public liberty and the institutions of the country. Early mind is ingenuous, generous, just. It looks ferward to a long life of honor or dishonor—and it means, by the blessings of God, that it shall be a life of honor, of usefulness, and success, in all the professions and pursuits of life; and that it shall close—when closed it must be—with some claim to the gratitude of the country. Go on, then—uphold the institutions to which it must be-with some claim to the gratitude of the country. Go on, then-uphold the institutions to which you were born. You are manly, fearless, bold. You fear you were born. You are manly, fearless, bold. You fear nothing but to do wrong—dread nothing but to be found recreant to patriotism and to your country. Gentlemen, I certainly had no expectation of appearing in such an assemblage as this to-day. It is not probable, for much time to come—a long time to come—I may again address any large assemblage of my fellow citizens. If I should not, and if this were the last, or to be

again address any large assemblage of my fellow citizens. If I should not, and if this were the last, or to be among the last of all the occasions in which I am to appear before any large number of the people of the country, I shall not regret that that appearance was here. I find myself in the political capital—in the greatest, most commercial most powerful State of the Union. I find myself invited here by persons of the highest respectability, without distinction of party. I consider the occasion as somewhat august. I know that among those that now listen to me there are such as are of the wisest, the best, the most patriotic, and the most experienced public and private men in the State of New York. Here are governors and ex-governors—here are judges and ex-judges, of high character and high station—and here are persons from all the walks of professional and private life, distinguished for talent, and virtue, and enamence. Fellow citizens, before such an assemblage, and on such an invitation, I feel bound to guard every sentiment and every expression—to speak with precision such sentiments as I advance, and to be careful in all that I say, that I may not be misapprehended nor misrepresented. I am requested, fellow citizens, by those who invited me hither, without distinction of party, to signify my sentiments on the state of public affairs in this country, and the interests in question which are before us. This proves, gentlement, that, in the opinion of those who invited me hither, without distinction of party, to signify my sentiments on the state of public affairs of those who invited me here, there are questions sometimes arising which range above all party, and all the influences, and considerations, and interests of party. It proves more. It proves that in their judgment, at whose request I now stand before you, this is a time in which public affairs which makes it necessary—proper—for men to meet, and confer together on the state of public affairs—but shall endeavor to state what that condition is—what —laws intentended to put an end to certain internal and domestic controversies which existed in the country. The laws were passed by the constitutional theory of Congress. They received the constitutional approbation of the President. They are the laws of the President. They are the laws of the Tenant and the time there circumstances are the laws of the tenant and the time there circumstances are the laws of the Tenant and the congress of New Mexico and Utah, but not without opposition. The boundary of Texas was provided to be settled by compromise by that State, but not without determined and vicient opposition. The claws all passed; and as they have now become, from the nature of the case, irrepealable, it is not necessary that I should detain you with discussing their merits and demerits. Nevertheless, genilement emphatic and clear manner to declare that I hold some of these laws—and especially that which provided for the adjustment of the controversy with Texas—to have been essential to the preservation of the public piece. I will not now argue that point, nor lay before you the circumstances which existed at that time, at any length—the peculiar situation of things in as many of the Southern States, or the fact that imany of those States had adopted measures for the separation of the rights to territory which New Proposition cases they right, and that hundreds and thousands of mes. tired of the ordinary pursuits of private life, were ready tories and unite in any enterprise that might open to them, even at the risk of a direct conflict with the authority of this government. I say, therefore, without going into the argument with any details, that in March of 1850, when I found it my duty to address that fifthe controversy and the submitted of the controversy with the context, it is not a farthing a consequence to me on which standard vectory should perch. In such a contest, we took it for granted that no apposition could arise to the authority of the University of the Congress. Allow me to advance of things

spinions have so changed on this subject and property—
can hardly believe that which is certainly trus—that a
the benee of Utrochi, in 1713, the Engile povernaesi
insided on compensation from the Spanish governaesi
insided on compensation from the Spanish governaesi
insided on compensation from the Spanish governaesi
into let West Incia colonies: That was not then repugnant to public sentiment. Dut it is now. I allude to it
expenses the sent to be visited upon the generation that
each let the control of the country. On the contrary, all the eminent area of fluid day regretated it. And
you my young of to the debates of the period from the
meeting of the first Congress, in 1714—I mean the Congress of the Confederation—to the adoption of the prosent constitution, and the enactiment of the first law
meeting of the first Congress, in 1714—I mean the Congress of the Confederation—to the adoption of the prosent constitution, and the enactiment of the first law
that necessary reasoril, will find that Southers men and
Southern States, as represented in Congress, insented
the existence of slavery in far more across and emphale
town the Northern; for though it did circle in the
control of the Southern of Virginia, such the Carolileading men of the Southern of Virginia, and the Caroliness-folt and acknowledged that it was a more
free labor, and said with truth—and all history war fires the observation—that if the shore of the Cheer
peaks had have been made as free to free labor, and said with truth—and all history war
fires the observation—that is, the shore of the Cheer
peaks had have been made as free to free labor, and said with truth—and all history war
fires the observation—that is, the shore of the Cheer
peaks had have been made as free to free labor, and said
when the constitution was fraunch if framer,
unquestionable all the short had been an ancient practice for many years—for a century,
for aught I know—according to which fugitives from a great, but Virginia would have been great also. The conme

tion, without intermixture of dissent or junious, opinious any where, and it hope in may be indulged on this occasion, gentlemen, partly on account of a high personal regard, and partly of the excellence and ability of the production, to refer you all to a recent very short opinion of Mr. Production of the constitutionality of this law, as the unconstitutionality and illegality, and utter inadmissability, of private men and political bodies setting ur their notions above it,—on the idea of the higher law that exist somewhere between us and the third heavens. I never knew exactly where. (Crice of 'Good,' and laughter.) All judicial opitions are in favor of this law. You can't find a man in the profession in New York, whose income reaches thirty pounds a year, who will stake his professional reputation on an opinion against it. If he does, his law to be a subject of the production of the production of the production of the professional reputation of the production of the processional reputation of the production of the production of the production of the processional reputation of the production of the product